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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1921.

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EDISON LAMPS

FROM ELECTRICAL DEPT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY REJECTS REPARATION TERMS.

Allied Scheme Considered Impossible.

Berlin, February 1.
The statement by the Foreign Minister, Herr von Simons, in the Reichstag today, is awaited most anxiously.
Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was summoned to consider the Allied Notes embodying the decisions of the Paris Conference. It lasted till a late hour, after which it was reported that Herr von Simons had resigned, but to-day it is believed he will retain office.
According to the *Berliner Zeitung*, Herr von Simons will tell the Reichstag that Germany cannot accept the Allied demands, because they are impracticable. He will explain the German Government's idea of a settlement and declare that the invitation to the London Conference on February 23 will only be useful if it deals with what is possible, not impossible.
It is rumoured that negotiations are proceeding to induce the Majority Socialists and the German Nationalists to enter the Government in the hope of creating a united front.

The Decision.

The German Government has rejected the reparations terms.

A Refusal to Negotiate.

Berlin, February 1.
In the Reichstag, Herr von Simons concluded a long criticism of the Entente's reparations decisions in Paris by saying "not having yet received any invitation to the London Conference, the German Government can neither refuse nor agree to participate therein, but it declares now, and at once, that it refuses to negotiate on the basis of the decisions of the Entente and it tends to put forward counter-proposals."
Reichstag members attended in large numbers, but a few assembled outside to learn the decision.

Herr von Simons, after a brief historical review, expressed the greatest surprise at the abrupt abandonment of the Seydoux scheme (Seydoux is the French delegate on the Brussels Conference of Financial and Economic Experts), which, he said, was supported by both the British and French representatives.
Herr von Simons defended the Government against the reproach of not having advanced proposals. He recalled his own proposals at Spa and described the Entente Note as the hasty outcome of difficult negotiations. He declared that the Government would loyally carry out its obligations as regards disarmament and communicate with the various State Governments on the subject. He then discoursed lengthily as regards reparations.

Herr von Simons uttered a warning against the "superstition" that more was obtainable from the German people by dictation than by negotiations. Following the exact words of his declaration mentioned earlier, he said: "It is impossible to regard the Entente reparations proposals as a basis of negotiations. It will, however, be our duty, despite great difficulties, to make every effort to put forward clear counter-proposals."

ALTERED POSITION OF THE COAL MARKET.

Government Decides Upon de-Control.

London, February 2.
In view of the increased output and the slackened home demand and the fact that export prices are now approximately the same as home prices, the Government has decided to de-control coal from the 1st of March. All restrictions as regards pit head prices for distribution in the United Kingdom are abolished. The position is unchanged as regards foreign bunkers and exports, which are freely allowed subject to one slight restriction.

Practically all Restrictions Removed.

The de-control of the price of coal is obviously a step towards giving effect to the Government's declared policy of releasing industry from bureaucratic control as soon as possible. Control was originally imposed to guard against a shortage of inland supplies in consequence of the very high export prices. The latter have now descended to the same or even to a lower level than controlled maximum home prices. The new order removes the prohibition on colliers from only supplying specified districts. Experts are uncertain of the effects of de-control, but they confidently anticipate that the price of the poorer qualities will fall owing to the large available supplies. The price of the higher grades may increase somewhat. The only remaining restriction on export is that the district coal committees must be satisfied that there is no shortage for inland use.

HINDUS AND SIKH HEROES.

Prince of Wales Unveils in Memorial.

London, February 2.
The Prince of Wales was welcomed by cheering thousands at Brighton as he motored to Patcham Downs where he unveiled a memorial to the Hindus and Sikhs who perished in the war. In a speech H.R.H. said that in the ordinary course of events he should now have been in India. Perhaps next year he might meet and speak with Indians who had been cared for at Brighton.

FIRST MILITARY EXECUTION IN IRELAND.

Farmer Shot for Possessing Loaded Arms.

London, February 2.
The first execution under martial-law in Ireland was carried out to-day, when a Kerry farmer condemned for unlawful possession of a loaded revolver was duly shot at Cork.

FATHER DOMINIC'S SENTENCE.

London, February 1.
Father Dominic will be imprisoned at Wormwood Scrubs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"WESTERN TO THE FINGER-TIPS."

Eulogy of Mrs. Wellington Koo.

London, February 1.
The *Daily Express*, in an article, eulogises the charms of Mrs. Wellington Koo, whom it describes as "Western to the finger-tips." She is always dressed in the latest Paris creations and no society function is complete without her and her sister, Countess Kan. Both sisters drive their own grey-painted two-seaters through London traffic. She is a great art collector and theatre-goer, while her keen interest in world politics is evidenced by her frequent appearance in the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons. She should greatly assist her husband, who is the new Chinese Ambassador to London.

THE INGREDIENTS OF CHINESE FLOUR.

Satisfactory Analysis by the Wheat Commission.

London, February 2.
In reference to the nervousness aroused by the use of a small percentage of Chinese flour in the manufacture of bread as the result of two samples taken at random, the Wheat Commission's analytical examination is distinctly reassuring. Of the constituents, 76 per cent. consists of moisture, sugar and digestible carbohydrates, 9 per cent. albuminous compounds, 13 per cent. while moisture, fibre and mineral matter represent a small fractional percentage. Both samples are certified free from chestnuts, peanuts and, soya beans.

BETTERMENT OF THE HIGHLAND CROFTER.

Combined Scheme of Subsidies and Loans.

London, February 2.
Better housing conditions for the highland crofter are promised as the result of new scheme of financial assistance combining a subsidy to the crofter by the Scottish Board of Health ranging from £100 to £130 and loans by the Scottish Board of Agriculture ranging from £150 to £200 per cottage. The Board of Agriculture will also defray the cost of transport of the materials, estimated at £40 per house. Building must be completed within the period applicable to the private builders' subsidy—namely, December next.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

A Problem for the Harding Government.

Washington, February 1.
State Department officials state that the Japan-American negotiations will have to be left to the Harding Administration for complete solution, as the long-standing question will require more time than remains to the present Government.

U.S. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

What a Suspension Would Mean.

Washington, February 1.
Giving evidence before the Senate Naval Committee, Admiral Coad declared that a six months' suspension of shipbuilding operations would involve the Government in at least ten million dollars extra expenditure in compensating contractors.

APPROACHING INAUGURATION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

Washington, February 2.
President-elect Harding has requested President Wilson to call a special Session of the Senate on March 4 for his Inauguration, in accordance with custom.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Students and Non-Co-operation.

Bombay, February 1.
Non-Co-operation propaganda is intensifying in Bombay. 250 students leaving college. Two schools are in the Non-Co-operative movement of which one advises the students to engage in propaganda in the villages, whilst the other seeks to start a National College immediately.

Millhands Resume.

Bombay, February 1.
The No. 1000 millhands have resumed work.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

H.M.S. MALAYA.

Singapore, February 1.
H.M.S. Malaya's officers and men were welcomed at an official dinner by His Excellency Sir L. Guillemard. Captain Boller replied. The sporting and social functions arranged passed off most successfully.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

H.E. the Governor Distributes Prizes.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the annual prize giving in connection with Queen's College this morning, when opportunity was also taken of unveiling a portrait in oils presented by Sir Robert Ho Tung to the College, of which he was an old pupil. At the same function, His Excellency also made the interesting announcement that Sir Robert has just presented £100,000 to the Engineering Department of the University as a donation, thus bringing up the donations he had made towards that institution to an aggregate of well over a quarter of a million dollars.

Supporting the Governor on the dais of the Hall were Hon. Dr. Claud Savern, C.M.G., Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Captain H.S. McGrath, (His Excellency's A.D.C.), Hon. Mr. E.A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Professor Middleton Smith, Professor Jordan, Mr. Tresdale Mackintosh, and amongst the large attendance of visitors present were Lt-Col. Bowen, Captain Mills, Mr. Ho Kwoong, Mr. Silva Netto and others.

THE REPORT.

The Headmaster (Mr. R. E. O. 3rd) read the report as follows:—

Attendance.—The total number of scholars enrolled during the year ending December 31st, 1920, was 962—177 less than in the previous year. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 330 being 29 less than during 1919. These reductions are due to 3rd classes being formed in E. K. S., S. Y. P., and W. T. as there was not sufficient staff at Q. C. to take these classes in.

Staff.—The changes on the staff have not been as numerous as usual. Mr. de Roma returned from leave in March and Mr. Kay left for England during the same month. Mr. Edwards also went on leave in March and has lately returned. Mr. Tanner left for England on October 23rd. His departure was the signal for a remarkable display of cracker-drying and enthusiasm which was eloquent testimony of the appreciation of the boys of the great interest he has always taken in their welfare. I took up my duties here on October 29th. The Vernacular studies have been carried on successfully and everything is now working smoothly under the efficient supervision of Mr. Sung Hok-pang, Senior Vernacular Teacher.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school has been very satisfactory. The school Prefects have worked well and the tone of the school has every appearance of being thoroughly sound. The Prefect's Medal is awarded to Wei Tat. He was succeeded by Douglas Laing as Head Prefect. Laing always played the game and saw to it that those who were working with him did the same. He has just left us for the University and his place has been taken by Ip Tak-chek and I have no doubt that he will carry on the high traditions handed down to him. A Prefect's dinner was held in Budree Villa and proved a great success. This is the 3rd Annual Prefects' Dinner.

Organisation.—The chief change has been the decision that the school year shall end in January or just before Chinese New Year instead of in July. This means that all get an extra 4 months—September to December—to study for their examinations. We hope and expect to see correspondingly better results. This change is beneficial partly because it is easier to work in the winter and partly because Chinese New Year is the natural termination of the year for the Chinese. Owing to lack of staff, Queen's College was unable to accept all the boys who wished to enter from the top classes of the district schools. Accordingly 3rd classes were formed in E.K.S., S.Y.P. and W.T. On the last of December the 3rd classes of S.Y.P. and W.T. were transferred to Q.C. along with Mr. Hamilton from S.Y.P.

The 3rd class from E.K.S. will be transferred here next term. Health of School.—Dr. Valentine has examined 455 boys, 70 boys or 15.4% required spectacles, 123 boys or 27.1% required attention to teeth. Dr. Valentine reported that the teeth on the whole were very good. Although a big percentage required attention, it was in many cases quite trivial.

Studies.—In July 21 boys were entered for the Matriculation examination of the University. Of those 14 passed in the Matriculation examination and 1 in the Senior Locals. One boy gained the President's Scholarship with Honours. One boy gained Honours. Three boys gained Canton Government Scholarships. 76 were entered for the Junior; 8 were absent and 50 passed of whom 15 gained distinctions. In the December examination 1 boy passed in the Matriculation and 9 in the Junior of whom 2 obtained distinctions.

Pupil Teachers.—In January, 1920, six Pupil Teachers were promoted to Grade V Assistant-ship and 9 English Pupil Teachers were appointed, bringing up the total to 15. An innovation was the appointment of 10 Vernacular Pupil Teachers who were given a special course in Chinese, with the object of training as Vernacular Masters. Later in the year, however, it was considered better that all Pupil Teachers should be trained at the University in future; accordingly those who were able to matriculate entered the University as Teachers in Training in September last, while the remainder are preparing for the Matriculation Examination, and will proceed to the University in due course.

Athletics.—There has been great activity this year as regards football. In the Inter-class Competition every class except Commercial I, entered a team, making 19 in all, that is there were more than 200 boys actually taking part in the games. We entered a team for each of the 3 leagues but did not occupy 1st place in any of them. However the training in physique and esprit de corps were invaluable. Special mention must be made of Douglas Laing who was always willing to lend a helping hand. The Masters spent much time and energy in supervising the improvements on the ground and it is now in very good condition. We have an inter class competition in Volley Ball which gives practice to a very wide number of players as the game requires 12 a side. In tennis, the Ralston Cup brings together present and past pupils in friendly competition. Swimming parties are taken out every week in the summer. There were also several all day excursions. In our annual Aquatic Sports we were successful in retaining against strong opposition, the Coronation Shield, open to teams from all schools in the Colony. In running we met with marked success. We won the team race at St. Joseph's College Sport. At the Hongkong Schools sports we won the Chater Cup for the Senior Team Race and also the Senior Championship. We have taken up boxing and the well-known Mr. Kid Marriott says we have some very promising material. The noble art of self-defence is not as popular as it promised to be at one time but the class has met with great regularity twice a week and has put in quite a lot of hard work. A Chinese Boxing Class has lately been started and about 60 boys have joined it. We entered for a Basketball League and were 3rd out of 5 teams—Last month we defeated a strong team from Canton.

Library.—The Library and reading room continue to be of great service, especially to the Upper Classes. Periodicals and illustrated papers are widely used. The new catalogue, the result of 2 years hard work by the Librarian, Mr. Handyside, ably assisted by Q. C. A. D. A.—Theatrical performances were held in the College Hall on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th December. The selected plays were the "Merchant of Venice" in Chinese, "The Two Hail-

TO-DAYS EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 6 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—30.89. Temperature:—61. Humidity:—83.

LIGHTING-UP TIME.

Lighting-up time to-day is 6.12 p.m.

DONT FORGET.

Today.

Theatre Royal.—Dennistown Players present "She Walked in Her Sleep"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre.—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

To-morrow.

Coronet Theatre.—5.15, and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre.—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Sisters "and" The Two Detectives. Large houses were present on each occasion and the sum of \$1,958.00 and one gold ring were obtained thereby. The ring subsequently realised \$30. The money was divided between the Northern Female Relief fund and the Tung Pak War Distress fund. Mr. Kong was chiefly responsible for this conspicuous success. We have also to thank the old boys who generously gave their services, the Lai Hoo Band and the numerous patrons who supported us.

Old Boys Association.—The Old Boys Association is now an established body and has already had 2 meetings. We have very many distinguished old boys who have always taken a deep interest in Q. C. and who have, given us a very generous support on all occasions. Among the most prominent of these is Sir Robert Ho Tung whose portrait is soon to be unveiled by His Excellency. It is hoped that this Association will maintain and strengthen the good feelings that have always existed between Q. C. and its old boys. I trust that it will have a long and useful career in front of it and will meet with the support from the old boys that it certainly deserves.

The Yellow Dragon.—The Yellow Dragon attained its majority in June when a special anniversary number of 64 pages with a new cover, designed by Mr. Crook, was issued. It contained a history of Q. C. an article by Dr. Bateson Wright who was Head Master when the Y. D. first saw the light of day and numerous illustrations. The circulation averages 800 copies a month. The magazine finds its way into the 5 continents. The new O.B.A. promises to help the circulation of the Magazine considerably. We hope to devote a page or more regularly to the doings of our Old Boys. During the past year it has been under the able editorship of Mr. Fletcher.

General.—The school has had a very prosperous year and has done very good work. I will not say there is no room for improvement. I think there, greater attention, I may say, far greater attention should be paid to colloquial English. There are several reasons for this weakness. There is too much of a tendency to work along the ready-made lines. The Chinese study their own language entirely from written characters and they do not realise the importance of trying to speak English correctly. It is difficult to make them understand as Browning says: "It were better youth should strive through acts and words towards making, than repose on ought found made." The words repose on "ought found made" are, I fear, only too applicable to those students who think that the high road to knowledge is a weary iteration of their reading and other books instead of an intelligent interest in their surroundings and a desire to express in English the things they see around them, and to question their Teachers about cause and effect.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

London, Feb. 1.
Mr. W. H. Booth, Vice-President of the New York Guaranty Trust, interviewed in London said the American plans for the reconstruction of Europe were based on the expectation of shorter period German indemnity payments and in view of the Paris settlement must now be changed. Credits to European nations must be extended to enable them to pay without strain. Another effect of the Paris Conference would be adjustment of the American tariff schedules. The reasons were that the protective tariffs had lost much of their force, but America must be protected against dumping, while new markets must be found by following the British plan of supporting development of new countries. The formation of a Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, which was just issued in New York with capital stock of a value of twenty-five millions sterling, was the first big step in extending foreign credit. The special law whereunder it was organized would permit of the issue of debentures to ten times its capital, which would be sold in small denominations to individual investors in the United States. The debentures were based on collateral rendered by loans abroad for extended periods.

He pointed out that China was greatly increasing manufacturing position and expressed the opinion that Lancashire particularly would be faced with strenuous competition there. He declared the American did not fear trouble in the Pacific. They were confidently expected that the good judgment of the statesmen of the United States and Japan would work out the differences which at worst were not essentially fundamental.

REVIVING TRADE.

London, Feb. 1.
Mr. Kelleway, M.P., speaking at Preston, said he was hopeful that trade recovery would not now be long delayed. Foreign markets had been glutted with dear goods, but these were being steadily disposed of. The world's hunger for supplies was unsatisfied and was certain to become more urgent. Hence overproduction was not an evil, as was sometimes suggested, but production at prices which people were unable to pay. A great danger was the policy of "cash carry," which meant high wages and low production, making prices prohibitive.

Signs of the trade tide turning are indicated in the news that a number of steel furnaces in Wales have restarted. From Washington comes news that the monthly statement of the Federal Reserve Board says that some plants employing many hands have resumed whole or part time running. A distinct improvement is reported in some branches of the textile industry, while preparations to put the financing of exports on a more satisfactory base have laid the foundations for improvement of the whole export trade.

Melbourne, Feb. 1.
Mr. Hughes in a speech declared that Australia was depressed. He said the heavy export of primary products and increase in deposits in the Banks showed that Australia was one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.
The Customs receipts of Canada have increased by seven million dollars in ten months.

A GREAT CONTRACT.

London, Feb. 1.
Armstrong and Whitworth's have entered into an agreement with the Russian Trade Delegation for the repair of practically the whole of Russia's locomotives. The commencement of the work depends on the ratification of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. Unquestionably it is a great contract and will employ hundreds of men.

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF.

London, Feb. 1.
The subscriptions received by the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank in London on account of the China Relief Fund now total £16,896, including £100 from the Chinese Central Railways.

INDIAN STRIKES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.
Unbusiness continues with regard to the situation in the mill area. Employees of the weaving department of the Century Mill struck for higher wages. The strike at Kohnoor Mill continues.

RICE CONTROL ABOLISHED.

Bangkok, Feb. 1.
Rice control has been abolished.

RESTIVE RAILWAYMEN.

Mr. Thomas on a Coming big Struggle.

Representatives of 1,357,000 railway workers in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria, met at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London recently.

Mr. Robert Williams, President of the International Transport Workers' Federation, presided at the opening of the Conference. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., in the course of an address said that in a Conference of that kind it was very difficult to lay down propositions that would help railwaymen in their particular countries, but the importance he attached to that Conference was that in it they once more realised the need of international brotherhood. If the workers of the world had known each other better before 1914 they would not have passed through the period which they had experienced. Whoever was responsible for the war, it was not the working classes in any country; but because of the ignorance of the workers of their countries in other countries their opponents had been able to take advantage of their misunderstandings, and allowed one worker to fight another. Therefore, he believed that one certain result of the war was the determination of the working classes in all countries not to allow themselves to be exploited any more. Only a few years ago all the bitter hatred, passion, and prejudice that the Press would or could work up was worked up in connection with our late enemies. But the working classes said now that the war was over the first amends they could make was reconciliation and the healing of the wounds which unfortunately had been inflicted. And it was in that spirit that the visiting delegates were welcomed.

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

"It is perfectly true," Mr. Thomas continued, "that we have not reached the end of our fight. We realise that there will be a big struggle yet ahead. I believe that there will be a big fight in the next few months in this country. The fight will take place over a new standard that we as railwaymen are going to make, and I hope our foreign comrades will clearly understand in advance what our intentions are. We have fought for hours and wages, and we have succeeded in reducing our hours and increasing our wages. But we still believe that the workers' part in life ought not to be merely that of hewers of wood and drawers of water. We believe that we can contribute something to efficient railway management. We believe that the railwaymen can by their experience do much to help to improve our transport system. We believe, where there are problems on the management side, that it would be better if we knew all about them. But we are denied that opportunity today. Only a few years ago railway companies said that our business was merely to do what we were told. We answered that by saying that the Government a few months ago indicated in their White Paper that they realised that the railwaymen ought to share in management, and it is our intention to hold the Government to that promise, and to see too that it was not camouflage for the purpose of bluffing the public. I hope our Government will understand clearly that on this matter the railwaymen of our country are absolutely united and determined." That Conference, Mr. Thomas concluded, was a symbol of the growing spirit of solidarity and a demonstration to those who had brought the world to its present position

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that Labour was realising its power, and that it was not insular, not local or national, but international. (Applause.)

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.
The Conference proceeded to the consideration of the universal application of the eight hours working day.

M. Bidicaray (France) pointed out that the principle had been established by the Peace Treaty and the Washington Labour Congress, and said that it was essential that some standpoint should be taken up by the Conference.

Herr Scheffel (Germany) said that German workers were determined to uphold the new working conditions gained as an outcome of the revolution. They were prepared to work longer hours only if socialisation was introduced. Wages in Germany had advanced 600 to 700 per cent, the cost of living 1200 per cent, while railway materials were up 3000 per cent.

It was stated that whereas in Germany the cost of living was twelve times up in Austria it had advanced 120 times.

Mr. Thomas, speaking at Unity House after the adjournment on the operation of the eight hours working day in Great Britain,

summed up the position in the words:—"We have obtained and will maintain the eight hours day, not at the will of the Government, but by the power and strength of our right hand. He asked the Conference not to pin its faith to the Peace Treaty, but to trust rather in their own power. He summarised the decision of the Conference in a resolution which was carried affirming their belief in the principle of the eight hours day, deprecating the action of any railway employee taking private employment after having completed his railway service, welcoming the fact that the eight hours was now almost universally applied, and urging comrades in any country where there had been any abuse of the eight hours to use their industrial power in order to bring about its introduction.

CHINESE EASTERN POLICE.
A Peking report states:—"The Official Gazette announces that, with the exception of the railway guards, the police within the Chinese Eastern Railway area are to be directly controlled by the Ministry of the Interior.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Helen Has To Do the Thinking for the Family.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICE.



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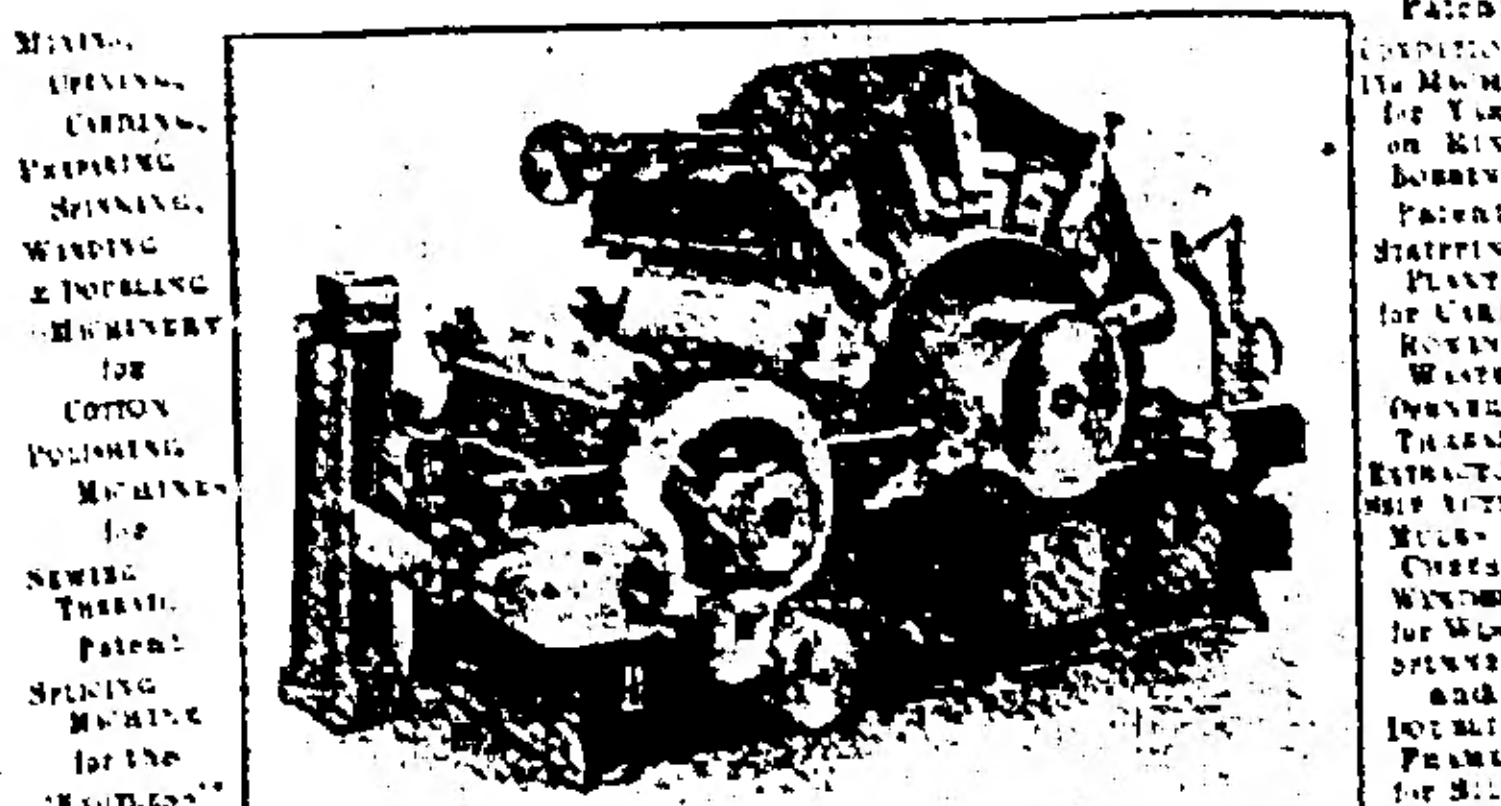


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EUROPE IN CHAOS.

How the Industrial System
May Recover.Before the war Europe supported
a larger population than she
could have fed from her own
produce by exporting finished
goods, by the interest on her
overseas loans and the payment
for her services.The war has decreased or
destroyed the last two sources of
income and replaced them by
claims for interest on war loans,
which means that henceforth she
must export more than she
imports instead of being able to
do the reverse as she did in 1913.Moreover, the supply of finished
goods with which she bought next
year's food and raw materials no
longer exists. Unless, however,
she can get these essentials she
cannot restart her industrial
system, and having no goods to
give she can only offer paper
money. This being only of use if
foreigners can exchange it for
goods, has continued to depreciate
steadily since peace was made, as
there are not the goods, writes an
economic specialist in the *Daily*
News.In short, the position, after two
years' peace, is as shown by the
rates of exchange, far worse than
in 1913. Therefore, Europe is
slowly drifting into a state of
bankruptcy, which means that
ultimately she will no longer be
able to buy the bare necessities of
life. When that happens the
whole system must collapse.
What that means is shown
by the condition of affairs in
Russia, a country, which, being
mainly agricultural, should have
been able to feed itself if any
European country could.CIVILISATION IN DANGER.
The possibility of such a
catastrophe is so terrible that so
far no one has dared to suggest
it, but the writers feel that unless
people realise where they are
drifting no efforts to avert it will
be made till it is too late. They
do not say that even now it is
impossible to save Europe,
though it will be no easy task, but
they do say, if things are allowed
to drift for another two or three
years it will be too late then. It
is certainly possible to save Great
Britain to-day; by then it may
be too late.Unfortunately there are not
wanting other indications that
our civilisation is in danger. We
can only tabulate these briefly,
but whenever in history a civilisation
has been approaching its
end similar indications have
appeared.They include a marked laxity
in the morals and an open
challenge to the established moral
codes. For example, "The Right
to Motherhood" shows what is
meant. The falling influence of
the orthodox faiths, the love of luxury
and extravagance at a time when
tens of thousands are suffering
from want, a spirit of lawless
violence, coupled with a strange
apathy on the part of a large
section of the community are
characteristic indications of a
decaying civilisation.Though these vices are notice-
able in Great Britain to-day theyare not nearly so marked as in
many Continental countries, and
only emphasise the more the fact
that Great Britain is still health-
ier than the Continent.As the situation on the Con-
tinent goes from bad to worse,
we find it increasingly difficult to
sell our goods. We, above all
countries, are dependent on our
export trade, and it is poor com-
pensation for us to know that Amer-
ica is suffering in proportion,
even more severely in her export
trade, from the same cause. Amer-
ica can feed herself still,
whereas we cannot. To her, ex-
ternal trade is almost a luxury,
to us it is an absolute necessity.
Without it, half our population
will starve.STRANGLING OF INDUSTRIES.
Already we are witnessing the
gradual closing of our Con-
tinental markets, and almost a
panic among our manufacturers
at the possibility of being under-
sold in the home markets by the
Continent, but this aspect of the
case was dealt with in "The
Daily News" on Nov. 25.Unless the decline on the
Continent is stopped, this strangle-
ling of our industries will con-
tinue, and it behoves us now to
consider seriously what we shall
do in that event. There
is no need for panic, but
that is far less likely than apathy
and contemptuous unbelief till the
crisis is on us. By then it will
be too late. Rather let us take
such a possibility in our reckon-
ing, and begin to prepare alterna-
tive plans.If Europe can be saved, then
gradually things will right them-
selves, and the first thing to be
done is for every Government at
home or abroad to reduce its
expenditure to the very lowest
that is possible, even if this
entails the abandonment of
desirable social schemes or val-
uable military positions. We
simply cannot afford them.Every country must not merely
increase production, but see that
the goods made are exchanged for
the things they must have. It is
no use filling warehouses with
goods which our neighbours can-
not buy because their exchanges
are so badly depreciated. We in
Great Britain must open up new
markets, if necessary, by means
of barter, particularly with coun-
tries other than the U.S.A., from
which we can get food or raw
materials—for example, Poland
and Russia.But supposing Europe can-
not be saved, what will hap-
pen? Briefly it will be im-
possible to transport the excessive
millions in Europe overseas.
What will happen to them is what
has happened in Russia, and to-
day is happening in Poland and
Austria—they will die.Those who survive will revert
to an agricultural race, with but
simple industries and no elaborate
industrial system. Do not think
that this picture is too highly
coloured. Five years ago, would
you have thought it possible that
Russia would have reached the
condition she is in to-day? Russia,
remember, represents one quarter
of the earth's surface. As we
move Eastward from the Bay of
Biscay to the frontiers of Russia,we find that the exchanges fall
consistently. On Nov. 30 France
was 57.80 francs to the £, Italy
93.50, Germany 250, Austria 1,175,
Poland 1,750, Hungary not quoted,
Russia—And on the frontiers
of Poland gather a pack of starv-
ing men looking hungrily
Westward.What is the alternative to the
present system if it does not
recover? It is not Bolshevism.
That is the last resort of desper-
ate, starving men. It may come
when the last agony of dissolu-
tion is upon Europe, but it cannot
re-organise and feed the present
large population. It has already
appeared sporadically in Hun-
gary, Germany, and Italy. It
has been driven underground—
perhaps—but only for a time. If
you want to prevent Bolshevism,
see that the people are well fed.
That, however, is just what we
are unable to do in many parts
of Europe. The machine that
did it broken by the war, it is
still freely rotating, but each
month it moves slower and with
more difficulty.If we cannot save Europe, can
we at least save ourselves?
Yes! If we prepare in time.
Great Britain can be saved, but
it will not be the Great Britain
we knew and loved before the
war. With our Continental
markets gone, and our export
trade crippled, we shall not be
able to support our present
population.

OUR STRENGTH.

A drastic land policy would
settle on the countryside millions
who are now congregated into
industrial areas. Millions would
have to emigrate to our Oversea
Dominions and Colonies. Herein
lies our strength. We are an
Empire with vast empty spaces,
with lands which can produce the
food and raw materials we shall
still need, and supply us with
the simple things of life, which
we can barter with the more
primitive peoples of Europe.Our industries will dwindle
but our geographical position will
enable us to remain a great
seafaring and merchant race.
As the last outpost of the in-
dustrial west (by the U.S.A.),
we can still carry the mer-
chandise of those countries which
cluster round the Pacific to those
who dwell in Russia and barter
them for the minerals and raw
materials they are prepared to
offer.But it will be a smaller England
with probably less than half its
present population and perhaps a
humble member of the British
Empire than it is to-day. Do not
let us suppose that we can con-
tinuously indefinitely to export huge
quantities of manufactured goods
to Australia, Canada, or even
South Africa. During the war
these countries have been de-
veloping their own manufactures
near the spot where they produce
raw materials. This process is
bound to continue.Has it ever struck you how the
centre of industry, commerce and
civilisation has shifted ever west-
ward? In classical days, the
Mediterranean was the centre, in
the Middle Ages it was the Baltic,
where the Hanseatic League
ruled. In the 16th century it
shifted to the Atlantic. What if
it is again moving to the Pacific,
where America and Australia face
China and Japan. Look at the
rates of exchange of Japan and
the U.S.A., if this possibility
seems fantastic.

EVOLVE BY DEGREES.

But it takes time to move
millions of men, and if the in-
dustrial system is breaking down,
what will take its place? State
Socialism cannot, for it presup-
poses a huge industrial machine.
Perhaps the Guild Socialists
have seen a vision of the ultimate
solution, but, if so, they must
descend from the clouds and
begin to construct their system
here and now.It is useless to imagine
our Guildsmen will straightway
become a saint. He will be
exactly the same man who at
present forms part of the indus-
trial system. In time a better
system may produce more per-
fect men, but they must evolve
by degrees.Meanwhile, the wise man sees
the material he has to hand, and
in truth the average Briton,
despite his faults, is still the
cream of the earth. In short,
why not begin to build the new
system to-day, so that it is a
running machine by the time
the old one breaks down com-
pletely?But still, perhaps, this appears
a nightmare dream. What if,
after all, it is but the darkness
before the dawn of better things?
Nightmare or vision of the dawn,
take your choice, but look at the
writing on the wall and set
which country follows Russia,
and the answer is given to you
by the rates of Exchange.

NOTICE.

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SIR A. YARROW AND "CA"
CANNY.All Must Put a Shoulder
to the Wheel.Sir Alfred Yarrow contributes
to *Yarrow's Magazine*, which is
published quarterly for circula-
tion among his firm's workers on
the Clyde, an article entitled
"High Prices," in which he
emphasises the danger of the
"ca' canny" system."The Prime Minister's promise
of better times," he says, "can
only be a hollow hope unless the
whole nation put their shoulder
to the wheel, in order to increase
the quantity of goods we can
supply in exchange for those we
want."The checking of
industries through strikes, the
limitation of output and other-
wise, tends inevitably to keep up
high prices, and still further
reduce our rate of exchange."The 'ca' canny' practice is a
fatal cause of the diminution of
output and the reduction of ex-
ports; moreover, it deteriorates
the character of every man who
does it, and it is less than he
can. I can quite understand how
it is that the 'ca' canny' system
has become almost an article
of faith. If a body of artisans see
that their job is drawing to a
close and there is nothing to fol-
low, one cannot be surprised that
they wish to spin the work out
so as to ensure employment for
the longest possible time."This is only natural, and I
fully sympathise with those who
are misled by what, to them, is
an honest conviction. It requires
a certain amount of moral
courage, under such circum-
stances, to continue to give a fair
day's work for a fair day's pay.
But those who think deeply must
realise that, in the face of foreign
competition, by spinning the
work out and making it cost more,
they are sacrificing their future
prosperity for the sake of a
temporary gain, because to obtain
orders it is itself evident that we
must produce at least as cheaply
as our competitors, and, if possi-
ble, more cheaply.LABOUR AND ITS
LEADERS.Extremists' Move Against
Moderates.Following on recent utterances
by Mr. W. A. Appleton in resign-
ing the presidency of the Inter-
national Trade Union Federation,
action has been taken by the
extremists whose activity in the
movement he so freely criticised,
and I am told (writes a Labour
correspondent) that at the next
meeting of the Management
Committee of the General Federa-
tion of Trade Unions a motion
will be tabled calling for dismissal
failing resignation. This move
is not an isolated one, but
is part of a general attempt
to drive out of the Labour move-
ment all leaders holding moderate
views. In the last few weeks
there has been considerable
activity on the part of the extre-
mists, who have called into
existence a special organisation
to work inside the Trade Union
movement for the removal of
what are called "dead-head"
officials—that is, men who are
not prepared to toe the "red"
line—and at the same time to
work for the adoption of extreme
policies. This organisation, which
has some of the features of a
secret society, is now at work in
the Miners' Federation, the
National Union of Railwaymen,
the Engineers, and other big
societies. In the Miners' Federa-
tion its aim is to get rid of the
leaders responsible for the recent
settlement, and to replace them
by men in favour of the militant
policy.at a price that will secure cur-
trade in competition with those
countries where the working
hours are longer and the wages
lower. As regards shipbuilding,
few orders will come our way, as
purchasers cannot afford the pre-
sent high prices.In Belgium, for example, the
working day, on an average, is
12 hours, and everywhere is found
a combination of thrift with
industry. The energy of the
Belgians is resulting in their
being able to undermill this
country. Only this week I came
across a case of 500 tons of steel
being purchased by a Belgian
firm at £2 per ton below
the home price; this is only
one of many instances.

TYRES! TYRES! TYRES!

Tubes! Tubes! Tubes!

Size.	M. ke.	Prices.	
		Tyres.	Tubes.
28 x 3	Fisk (Clincher)	20.00	8.00
28 x 3	U.S. Chain (Clincher)	25.00	8.00
31 x 4	Fisk (Clincher)	55.00	12.00
33 x 4	Dunlop (Straight side)	75.00	13.00
34 x 4	Fisk (Straight side) N.S.	65.00	15.50
34 x 4	Fisk (Clincher) Plain tread	60.00	15.50
34 x 4 1/2	Dunlop (S.S.)	95.00	15.50
35 x 4 1/2	U.S. Chain (S.S.)	100.00	16.00
35 x 4 1/2	Dunlop (Clincher)	95.00	16.00
37 x 5	Dunlop (Clincher or S.S.)	130.00	20.00

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Page 1)

In conclusion, I desire to thank Your Excellency for bestowing upon me the honor of presenting these prizes. I desire also to thank those who have so generously contributed to the Prize Fund, the visitors for their attendance and the Staff for their loyal support during the year.

PRIZE LIST.

From the lengthy prize list we take the following:

Scholarships:—Senior Morrison, Chung Wai-san; Elake, Wei Tat; Senior Stewart, Tso Chai-chun; Wright, Lau Mo-tsun; Senior Bellios, Chan Wai-chung; Ho Tung, Lo Tak-chuek; Lee Hwan, Kwong Yuet-kwong; Ho Kom-tong, Wong Man-kung; Ho Fook, Lo Tung-fan; Junior Morrison, Ching Hing-chung; Junior Bellios, Li U-pun; Alfred May, Ng Shau-kwan; Junior Stewart, Cheung Ping-nam; A. W. Grant, Wong Iu-chung; Ho Wing, U Yin-ye; Ho Lu, Chan Sik-kwong; Ho Kwong, Mak Kai-hung; Dr. Wong Yuet-kwong.

Government:—Scholarships: Full: Leung Shu-to, Ho Ka-chun, Cheng Man-lam, Kong Man-tung and Leung Si-lap. Half: Yee Shun-hing and Fung Kai-on.

Special Prizes:—Ralph's Head Prefect Medal, Wei Tat; MacNeil Memorial Prize, Douglas Lving; Bellios Prize for Mathematics (Cl. I), Wei Tat; Headmaster's Prize for Mathematics (Cl. II), Lo Tak-chuek; Arculli Composition Prize (Cl. I), Wei Tat; Arculli Composition Prize (Cl. II), Ng Fook-bing; Arculli Composition Prize (Cl. III), Lo Tung-fan; Rumjahn Literature Prize (Cl. I), Wei Tat; Pupil Teachers Prize, 1st Year, Cheong Wai-fung; Pupil Teachers Prize, 2nd Year, Yik Kai-chung; Special Translation, E. to C., Chung Wai-san; Special Translation, C. to E., Wei Tat; History:—Matriulation Class, Wei Tat; Full 2A, Lu Tak-chuek; Com. 2A, S. A. R. Israel; Full 2B, Wan Yuet-min; Full 3A, Lo Tung-fan; Full 3B, Leung Fung ki; Composition:—Matriulation, Wei Tat; Full 2A, Lu Tak-chuek; Com. 2A, Ng Fook-bing; Full 2B, Au Kwong-lai; Com. 2B, S. Abbas; Full 3A, Lo Tung-fan; Full 3B, Lai Tat-man; Full 3C, Mok Chun-fong; Com. 3A, Li U-pun.

University Honours:—Matriulation:—1, Wei Tat (President's Scholar); 2, Chung Wai-san.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes, and at the conclusion of the function said that he was glad to have the opportunity of presenting the awards, being in this connection more fortunate than last year, when he was prevented by illness from attending. He congratulated the College on their excellent year's work, as indicated in the large number of passes in the University examination and on the esprit de corps which had revealed itself in the annual report and was one of its most striking features. In the games the boys had participated with equal success. He was glad to find another indication of this

FOOTBALL.

2nd Division Matches.

The following are the 2nd Division fixtures for Saturday, February 5th:—
3 p.m.—Carlisle v. United, Navy "A" ground.
3 p.m.—Recreio v. Staff and Depts, Sookunpo ground.
3 p.m.—South China v. R.G.A. Res., South China ground.
4.30 p.m.—St. Joseph's v. Club Res., St. Joseph's ground.
3 p.m.—Indian v. Olders, Navy "B" ground.
3 p.m.—Purulia v. Kowloon, St. Joseph's ground.

Arrangement has been made to play off the back fixtures of the Carlisle team together with those matches that were postponed last Saturday. The following fixtures have been decided to be played off on February 8th & 9th:—
February 8th—4 p.m., St. Joseph's v. Carlisle, St. Joseph's ground; 2.30 p.m., United v. Staff and Depts, Clubground; 2.30 p.m., Kowloon v. Recreio, Navy "A" ground.
February 9th—2.30 p.m., R.G.A. Res. v. St. Joseph's, Club ground; 2.30 p.m., Carlisle v. Kowloon, Navy "A" ground.

All League matches on Saturday, 5th February, and every other match played after that date, except those fixed to play on February 8th and 9th, will commence at 3 p.m. and 4.30 instead of at 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. in the 1st and 2nd League respectively.

League Table.

Below is the result of the 2nd Division matches played up to and including the 29th:—

	P.W.	D.	L.	G.	Pts.
St. Joseph's	11	10	1	35	6.20
R.G.A. Res.	11	9	1	49	10.19
Olders United	13	6	3	23	16.15
South C.	13	6	2	25	18.14
United F.C.	11	6	1	21	20.13
Carlisle	8	5	3	17	9.10
Kowloon	11	3	4	16	17.10
Indians	13	5	8	16	31.10
S. & Depts	19	4	1	19	18.9
H.K. Club	13	4	9	15	23.8
Purulia	13	3	10	13	62.6
Club Res.	11	1	2	8	1.35.4

corporate feeling in the formation of the Old Boys' Association, and he wished it every success. The *Yellow Dragon* was a magazine which reflected the greatest credit on the College. Although he could not claim to be one of its regular readers, he could say from the little he had known of it that it was a valuable acquisition, catering to views which had been associated with his service in the Eastern Department of the Colonial Office some twenty-one years ago. One other point in the report he wished to draw particular attention to, and that was the necessity of the boys acquiring a knowledge of colloquial English, to enable them to speak the language with ease and fluency.

One of the pupils made a speech in recognition of the honour accorded by His Excellency in presiding over the proceedings. Three cheers for his Excellency were called for and enthusiastically given.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

Owing to heavy traffic it is regretted local passengers cannot be carried by the 8.07 a.m. Express on Sundays and Public Holidays. On these days, for the convenience of Golfers and others, a local Express will leave Kowloon at 8.35 a.m. for Shum Chun calling at Taiipo and Shung Shui only. Last Ferry from Hongkong 8.25 a.m.

Breakfast served on train if ordered previously.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 1st February, 1921.

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Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

Scaled tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta. Offers must be in sterling and a deposit equal to five per cent of the amount tendered must be made with the Company's Agents at the Port of Calcutta.

Tenders will be opened at Calcutta on Tuesday the 19th March 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

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on Page 11.

SELLING.

1/11 Demand	25 1/2
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1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
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Demand, India	177 1/2
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4 mls. L/C	27 1/2
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5 mls. L/C	28
9 dls. Sydney and Melbourne	29 1/2
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4 mls. France	7.30
5 mls. France	7.50
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	47 1/2
1/11 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	177 1/2
1/11 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	177 1/2
On Yokohama	95
Demand, Manila	109
Demand, Singapore	105 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	85 1/2
On Bangkok	Nom.
Soviet Union	Nom. 7.90
Gold leaf per Tael	50
Bar Silver, ready	21 1/2
forward	24
Bank of England rates	Nom.
New York/London	8.81 1/4

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H'kong 50 cts. pieces	1 1/10% dis.
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Hongkong Feb. 2, 1921.

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For the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the "War Memorial Institute" and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a permanent stone memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—
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The Hongkong Cricket Club
The Club Lusitano
The Engineers' Institute
The Victoria Recreation Club
The Kowloon Cricket Club
The Kowloon Bowling Club
The Peak Club
The Club de Recreio
The Craigengower Club

M. J. BREEN.

Hon. Secretary War Memorial Committee.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of \$1 per share has been made upon all members holding shares upon which only \$3 has been paid, and \$1 called up (due on the 1st day of March 1921), and that such call will be payable to the Bankers of the Company, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong, on the 2nd day of May 1921.

FOR THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1920.

NOTICE.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

During my absence from the Colony or until further notice, Mr. D. O. de Silva will act as the Company's Secretary for South China.

F. M. WELLES.
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

The Directors of the above Company have declared an Interim Dividend on Deferred Shares for the year 1920 at the rate of 6/- per share. Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar. Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after Saturday, 26th February, 1921, at the Company's Office.

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th February to 25th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1921.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

The Third Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Automobile Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Friday, the 11th day of February at 5.15 p.m., to receive the Report of the Committee and statement of accounts to 31st December 1920, to elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year and to transact any general business.

By order of the Committee.

G. MISKIN.
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby giving that on and after 14th February 1921, the Hongkong Savings Bank will be open on:—
Week days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1921.

NOTICE.

The Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business from the 8th to the 12th instant inclusive. The Head Office will also be closed on Sunday, the 13th instant, as usual.

W. G. LAY.

Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
Kowloon and District
York Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1921.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

This Office will be entirely closed on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th February, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on these dates.

N. L. SMITH.

Superintendent.
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1921.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th February, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th February to the 21st February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on (for account of the concerned)

SATURDAY,

the 5th February, 1921, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Quantity of Woollen Suitings, Comprising:—

"Scotch and Irish Tweeds, West of England Tweed, Meltons, Pure Indigo Serge, &c."

All British Manufacture, Superior quality, Length cut to suit purchasers.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1921.

WANTED.

AUSTRALIA.—Firms interested in Imports and Exports with Australia please communicate with Box 504 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SITUATION WANTED.—N. C. O. shortly leaving Colours desires post as Time-keeper, Caretaker or as good all round man in office. Apply Box 503 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Lieutenant R.N.R. aged 34, Master's Certificate, desires position ashore or afloat. In Command from 1915 to December, 1920. Write Post Office Box 503.

WANTED.—Stewardess for steamer proceeding to Liverpool middle of March 1921. Applicants with previous experience and certificates of services only need apply. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Comfortable house Nos. 11 and 13 Liberty Avenue Ho Man Tin, for Europeans. Apply to E. Hing & Co., 25 Wing Wo Street.

FURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon to let. Will sell contents complete. Owner leaving colony. Apply Box 505 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S. S. "Anchises" will be despatched to Singapore on Saturday 5th February at noon. For passages apply to Butterfield & Swire. Telephone No. 36.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of \$1 per share has been made upon all members holding shares upon which only \$3 has been paid, and that such call will be payable to the Bankers of the Company, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong, on the 1st day of March 1921.

FOR THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1920.

your
baby
must have
milk

modified
milk
is best
for your
baby

NESTLE'S
MILK
FOOD
is the safest
form of
modified
milk

Send us the coupon or a post card and we will gladly send you, free, enough Nestle's Food for 12 feedings and also a Mother's Book, which tells all about how to take care of babies.

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11 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
Please send me Free a Mother's Book and child's Food.
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Address.....
City.....

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
 "DEICARION" 21st Feb. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "INION" 28th Feb. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "MENTOR" 5th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "TELESIA" 12th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "HELENUS" 19th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 "ANCHISES" 5th Feb. Liverpool & Glasgow
 "LACON" 12th Feb. Liverpool & Glasgow
 "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" 19th Feb. Liverpool & Glasgow
 "TITAN" 26th Feb. Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
 "PROTESILAUS" 1st Feb. Yokohama, Seattle, Tacoma and
 "TEUCER" 12th Feb. Yokohama, Seattle, Tacoma and
 "TALHYBIUS" 19th Feb. Yokohama, Seattle, Tacoma and

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
 "ANCHISES" 5th Feb. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "MENTOR" 12th Feb. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "TELESIA" 19th Feb. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "STENTOR" 26th Feb. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "IDOMENEUS" 5th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "PYRRHUS" 12th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "ANCHISES" 19th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "MENTOR" 26th Mar. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg
 "TELESIA" 2nd Apr. Am. Sta. London & Hamburg

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITEDTOYO KISEN KAISHA,
LIMITEDFrom UNITED KINGDOM,
COLOMBIA & STRAITS.From SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU & JAPAN
PORTS.

The Steamship

The Steamship

"GLENAMOI"

"SS. SAKUYO MARU"

having arrived from the above
 ports, Consignees of cargo by her
 are hereby informed that all
 goods are being landed at their
 risk into the Godowns and/or
 extra hazardous Godowns of the
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
 and Godown Co., Ltd., where, and
 or from the wharves, delivery
 may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th
 February 1921 at 5 p.m. will be
 subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 packages are to be left in the
 Godowns where they will be
 examined by Messrs. G. H. & C.
 Douglas, on 4th February, 1921,
 at 10 a.m. Claims against the
 steamer must be presented within
 30 days of arrival otherwise they
 will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected by us in any case
 whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1921.

The above named Steamship have
 arrived on Saturday, the 26th
 Jan. 1921, Consignees of
 cargo are hereby notified to pre-
 sent their Bills of Lading for
 countersignature, and take im-
 mediate delivery from alongside
 steamer or the Company's God-
 down, where all cargo impeding
 immediate discharge will be land-
 ed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on
 cargo remaining undelivered
 after Monday the 7th Feb.
 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 packages will be landed into the
 Company's Godowns, where same
 will be examined on Wednesday
 the 9th Feb., 1921, at 11 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised
 after the goods have left the
 steamer or Godown, and none
 will be entertained if presented
 later than three weeks after
 arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1921.

WILL STEEL BE
"STABILIZED"?U.S. Corporation and Inde-
pendents as the Trade
Sees Them.

The prediction that prices of
 independent steel manufacturers
 would recede to the Steel
 Corporation level in the present
 readjustment, and the whole
 steel market would be stabilised
 or equalised on that level, has
 been rapidly fading away since
 the Pittsburgh correspondent of
 the New York Times said:
 "The new prediction, which is
 gaining and may soon be the
 common prediction, is that in the
 course of the readjustment, which
 is likely to require many months
 instead of only a few, the inde-
 pendents will go considerably
 below the Steel Corporation price
 and the corporation will itself
 reduce its prices in time."

The only argument in favour of
 the prediction that the steel
 market would find its level at the
 Steel Corporation or Industrial
 level schedule of prices was
 that it was made so generally
 that consumers might come to
 about the view and act on it by
 placing orders which would
 support the market. That was
 the only argument. In the
 course of a competitive market
 the natural conclusion will be
 that the Steel Corporation price
 would be the one price of all at
 which the independents should
 sell.

PRICES AND COSTS.

As long as the independents
 could secure prices higher than
 the Steel Corporation price they
 would lose. When they could
 not get a premium above the
 corporation price the market
 would be in such condition that
 they could not get even that price.
 The market would be what the
 trade commonly calls "a price to
 stand at." Each competitor for
 an order would endeavour to
 guess the amount by which he
 would have to shade the price in
 order to secure the business.

As long as costs remain at any
 thing like their present level the
 Steel Corporation will be quite in-
 dependent to reduce its prices, and
 would have occasion in the
 near future to reduce its prices on
 into competitive conditions.
 The independents would reach
 the point of having empty order
 books long before the Steel
 Corporation's order books failed
 to produce an economical rate of
 operation. The corporation has
 maintained its prices against ad-
 vances in the past year, when the
 independents were securing
 higher prices on the ground that
 its prices afforded satisfactory
 profits but that was the position
 before the heavy freight rate
 advances occurred August 24.

Decreasing cost would have to
 equalize the increase due to the
 freight advances before a real
 case would be presented for the
 corporation lowering its general
 schedule of prices on account of
 reduced costs. If the readjust-
 ment in industry generally goes
 as far as it is now expected it will,
 the Steel Corporation's costs will
 come down, but many months will
 be required for the process.

The prediction, common only
 a very few weeks ago, that fresh
 buying movement in pig iron
 and steel products with a stiffen-
 ing market, would occur by next
 April, has been practically
 abandoned. The change in view
 occurred not so much from what
 was seen within the iron and steel
 markets as from what is seen on
 the outside. The iron and steel
 industry stood in a class by itself,
 in having such momentum as to
 be operating fairly well when
 other industries were languishing.

LESSONS FROM "OUTSIDE."

"When the industry looks to the
 outside, and sees how drastic a
 readjustment is being forced in

business and economic conditions
 generally, it realizes that the pro-
 cess will require a considerable
 period of time. Without general
 industrial activity, the iron and
 steel industry itself cannot ex-
 pect to be active."

Predictions are now being made
 in some quarters that practically
 the whole of 1921 will be one of
 relative stagnation in iron and
 steel, that there will be one of
 those "off years" for which the
 steel industry has distinguished
 itself, recent illustrations being
 1904, 1908, 1911 and 1914.

The steel industry has yet to
 show whether peace times will
 afford full employment to the
 capacity as increased by about
 50 per cent. during the war.
 Since 1916 there has not been full
 operation. In both 1917 and 1918
 there were difficulties in rail
 transportation and some shortage
 of labour. In the forepart of 1919
 there was a shortage of orders.
 Afterwards, in immediate suc-
 cession, came the iron and steel strike
 of September 21, 1919, the rail
 strike, and then the radical
 troubles.

Just as rail transportation con-
 ditions were becoming moderately
 satisfactory, a couple months ago
 shorthanded orders began to appear
 with not a few mills, and this
 condition is rapidly spreading.
 Obviously it is no small matter to
 find employment for the steel
 industry, with its 50,000,000 or
 60,000,000 tons' output capacity.
 There was no calendar year
 between 1904 and 1916 in which
 there was full employment
 throughout the year and in 1906
 the output was only about
 25,000,000 tons.

WHY INDEPENDENT STEEL
PRICES ARE DECLINING SLOWLY.

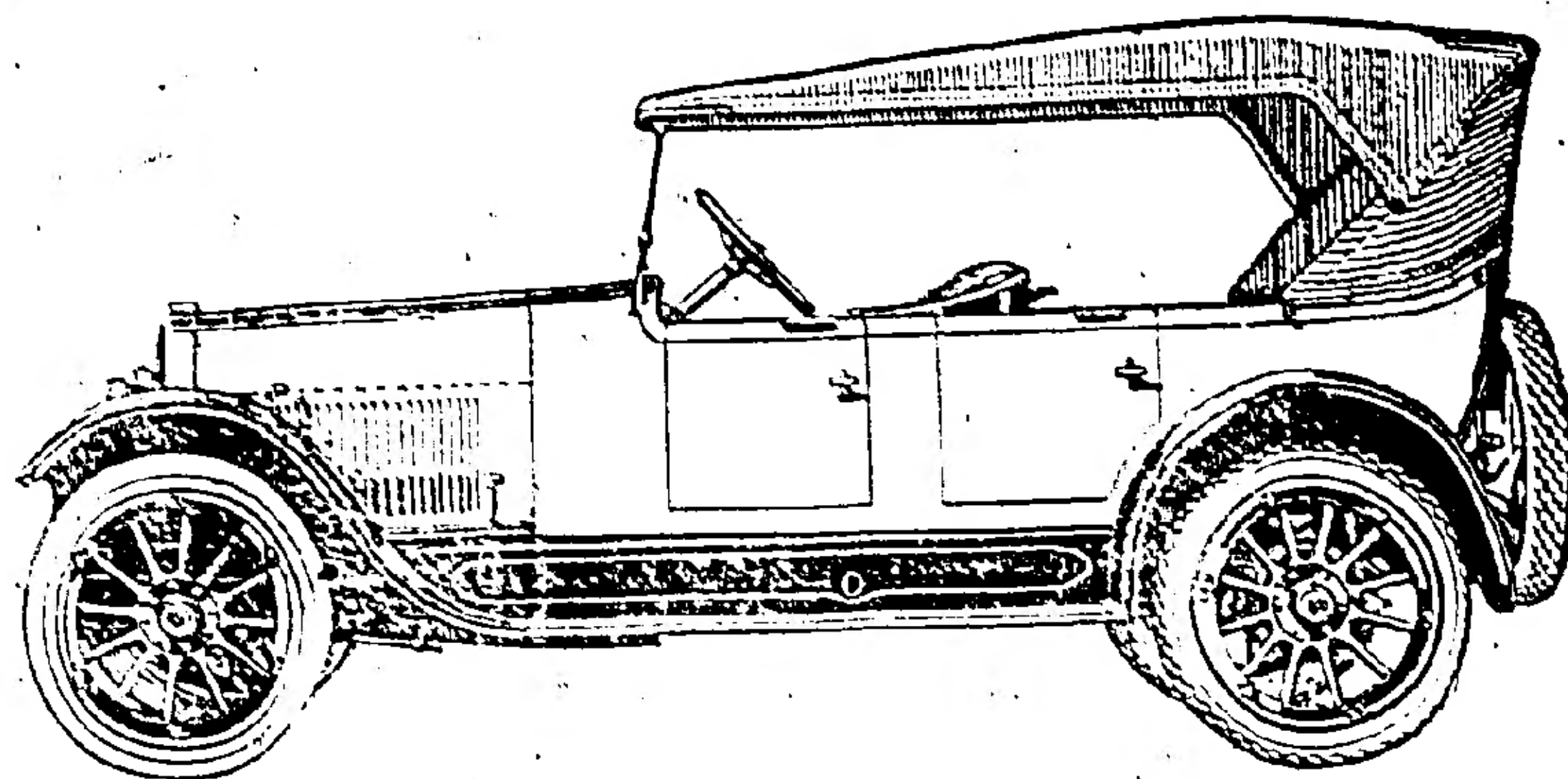
The same correspondent states
 that it is difficult to determine
 just how much resistance the
 independent steel producers are
 making to the declining tendency
 in prices caused by the lightness
 of demand. There is so little
 buying that not much opportunity
 is afforded for competition. There
 has been a fresh run of con-
 cessions of contracts for finished
 steel products and of instructions
 to postpone or suspend shipments,
 and postponements being tantamount
 to cancellations if continued
 long enough. The mills
 themselves are much more inter-
 ested in protecting contract busi-
 ness on books than in endeavour-
 ing to secure fresh business for
 once cutting simply furnishes the
 customer an additional incentive
 for cancelling contracts or post-
 ponement of shipment.

The majority of independents
 still name 3 cents a pound as
 their price for bare slabs, and
 that is a price below that
 figure and being quoted openly or
 generally except perhaps by two
 or three Western mills. Even
 in sheets, in which there was
 a steadily and rapidly declining
 market for several weeks, there
 has been little, if any, decline in
 the probable market in the past
 week.

One thing has been made abso-
 lutely clear—that the independ-
 ents have no disposition to make
 a stand at the Steel Corporation
 price so long that when the real
 decline occurs, the Corporation
 price will look no better than any
 other price for making a firm
 stand.

STEEL WORKERS' WAGES.

Wage reductions in the iron
 and steel industry in the course
 of time, though not in the very
 near future, are by no means
 impossible, the same writer adds.
 The general attitude at the
 present time is that inflated wage
 rates are injuring the steel
 industry more by way of their
 making the cost of employment
 or utilization unreasonably high
 than by way of making the cost
 of production unreasonable. In
 the building trades, in particular,
 it is felt that buyers are deterred
 more by the high wage cost of



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Exile Garage Phone 1036.

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31 & 33 DES VŒUX ROAD.

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AND
OUR LARGE ASSORTMENTOF
WOOLLEN WEAR.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.,ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HONG KONG
KOWLOON.

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Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 H.P. to
50 H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

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 Manager Tel. K. 324
 Secretary Tel. K. 361
 Harbour Engineer Tel. K. 23
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MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

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Regular monthly service between

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and
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
AMELAND	February	Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Feb.
ALDERAMIN	March	Amsterdam & Hamburg	21st Mar.
TIJMANDEK	April	Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st April.
BOERUE	May	Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st May.

For full particulars please apply to

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

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THE STEAMSHIP:

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will be despatched to

Singapore and Belawan Deli.

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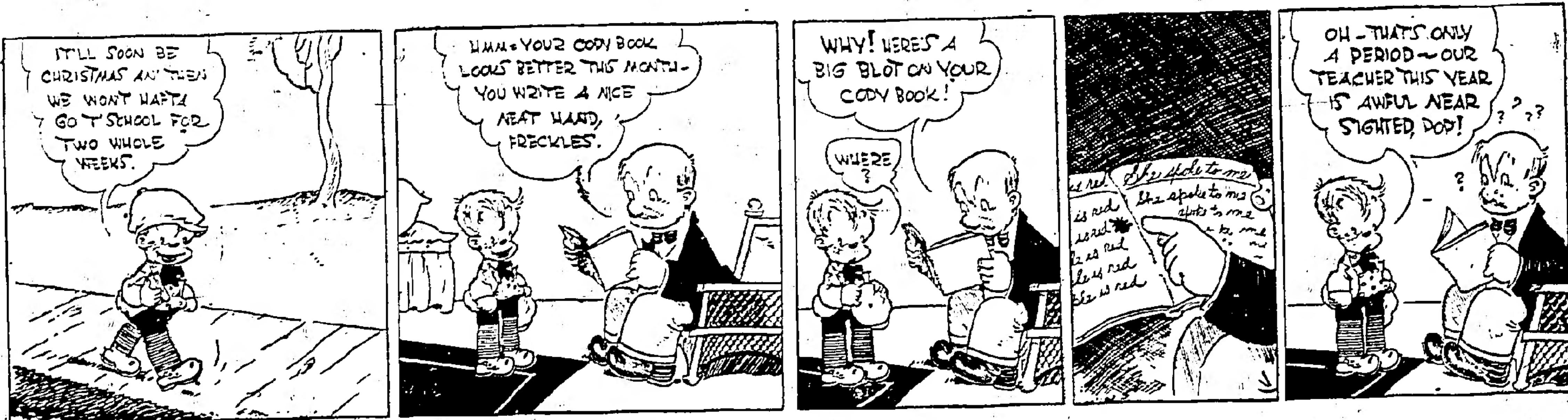
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Agents.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

A Near-Sighted Teacher Gave the Kids An Advantage!

BY BLOSSER.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

JEFFREY'S
CELEBRATED
PILSENER BEER.

BREWED IN SCOTLAND.

Prices:—per case of 7 doz. \$24.00

per doz. 3.50

INCLUDING DUTY

PHONE 616.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telegrams: N. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office Address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1921.

SERVICE PAY GRIEVANCE.

The pay of the Services in Hongkong is a subject concerning which there are a number of complaints. It is for ever cropping up, being amended and re-amended with irritating frequency. First one scheme is decided upon, then another, until in the end the man most concerned doesn't know how he stands or what he may expect to receive when pay day next comes round. Some of the amendments have been to his advantage; other schemes have hit him badly, so much so that occasionally he begins to wonder whether or not the time will come when he will be paying the Government instead of the Government paying him. At any rate, a good many Service men will have to "shell out" quite substantial sums soon, in the way of Income Tax from 1st April last, if a recent decision by the Board of Inland Revenue at Home is put into effect. That decision supplies the reason of the foregoing observations, and those that follow. It is a somewhat subtle indignation and consternation locally, as well as a matter in view of its import.

First of all, let us recall the nature of the Inland Revenue Board's decision. It is to the effect that payments as compensation for loss on exchange of currencies made to officers and others stationed in countries where the rate of exchange is unfavourable to Britain are liable to Income Tax and should be included in the assessments. Under this decision, the recipient's total assessable income will be reached by conversion of the sterling at the current official rates of exchange of the gross total number of units actually issuable in respect of emoluments normally assessable to Income Tax. Most startling of all, the decision is to operate from 1st April last year. The whole subject, as we have stated, is most complex, but in order to get an intelligible grasp of it, it will be necessary to explain the "Concession" scheme in operation in Hongkong and other stations affected. The "Concession" is framed to meet the cases of Government servants, including Navy, Army and Civil Service, abroad whose pay is mainly fixed in sterling and who, until the scheme was devised, suffered considerably by the fall in the value of the pound. Locally, there were men who before the scheme was in operation, were getting about six dollars for their £ of salary and had the scheme not relieved them they would, at one time last year, have received about \$500 only. Under the "Concession," certain fixed sums varying in the Navy, Army and Civil Service out of the sterling salaries are payable at two shillings to the dollar, and where this sum does not cover the whole of the salary, a proportion of the difference is also payable at that rate. Let us take the case of a Civil Servant (Admiralty official) in Hongkong, and see how he stands at present and how the new decision will affect him. As things are, we find, by an elaborate process of reckoning, that on a sterling pay of £500, and local allowances of \$2,000, his total income, with a £1,000, would be \$6,166.65, which would be reduced by tax assessments to a net sum of \$5,737.91. Under the Inland Revenue Board's new decision, however, his net income would only be \$5,000.91, or a loss of \$737.00. Or let us take the case of a Naval Petty Officer on a pay of eight shillings a day (£145 a year) who did not pay tax. He has been receiving all his pay at two shillings to the dollar, or \$1,460. This, for tax purposes under the new scheme, would be valued at £292, so that he would be required to pay \$28.50 tax if a married man or \$96 if single. We presume that the Inland Revenue argument would be expressed something like this—that it has cost the Crown to pay a Civil Servant on £500 salary (plus \$2,000 allowances) a sum of £1,233.33 and therefore he should pay tax on that amount. A similar line of reasoning would doubtless be taken in regard to other cases, but we consider it entirely unjust to put this fictitious value on the salary which a man receives and which he has to spend as dollars, regardless of their exchange value. Naval and military officers and men in Hongkong are affected similarly to the Admiralty officials.

A particularly iniquitous point in the decision is that it is ante-dated from 1st April last year, which will have the result, unless it is quashed or modified, of most of those affected being without pay for at least a month in order to pay up arrears of tax. It can easily be imagined, therefore, that very strong feeling has been aroused locally by this decision, which has probably been arrived at with little knowledge of its full effect in various parts of the Empire. For the sake of the men affected, we trust that every effort will be made to set aside the decision, if necessary, by the matter being raised in Parliament.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Helping the University.

Scarcely sufficient public notice seems to have been given to the most interesting statement made at the recent Congregation of the University that Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze has contributed a sum of \$100,000 to the funds of this institution. It seems as though only a passing reference was made to it and that that reference has already been forgotten. The speech of the Acting Vice-Chancellor was full of interesting explanation regarding the University's financial position and he very clearly pointed out that although the Government had generously come to the institution's rescue and had taken control of the financial matters there still remained a great need for private munificence in order to bring the work of the University to its full expression. "We must have a crusade launched in the form of an appeal," he said, and he straightway announced that through the good offices of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze had contributed a lakh of dollars in aid of the fund. That is an example which calls for the highest commendation. An old and respected resident of the Colony, Mr. Nemaze has now secured for himself the thanks of all who see in our University the promise of better things to come. It is still a young institution, but only yet learned to walk—not before having experienced one hasty tumble. But there is room for a first-rate, well-equipped modern University, financially unembarrassed and able to afford an adequate and competent staff. To secure that desired growth requires money, and those who come forward now will be helping to lay the foundations of what promises to be a fitting seat of British education in the Far East. Those who are fond of criticizing our University and those are some who seem to do so in vindictive spirit might try to take a longer view of things. Helpfulness is always valuable, but there has been a good deal of criticism lately. Mr. Nemaze has shown his faith in the institution in very tangible form, and the thanks of all go to him for it. Since the above was written, H. M. H. Nemaze has announced that Sir Robert Ho Tung has donated a further \$100,000 to the Engineering Faculty of the University, being his total donations to this institution to cover a quarter of a million dollars. With such public-spirited benefactors as this behind our Hongkong University, it should have an unchallenged career of prosperity before it.

Safer Roads.

Saying that we have not hesitated to "strafe" our P.W.D. for the one-time dangerous condition of the Bowloon-Castle Peak Road, we are not alone, also, in acknowledging the fact that the offending road is still being swept of the greater portion of it. During the week-end we noticed that workmen were clearing up some dangerous corners, and on the Castle Peak-Fishing Road it was pleasing to find that the marauding surface was being cleaned also. The work is not completed, but we are taking the present activity to be the promise of a finished task. The improvements just beyond Shatin are steadily going ahead, though the work has been in hand for an enormously long time. The present state of the road at this point calls for very careful driving. Another big improvement is being carried out on the hill from Yau-mai to the Shatin reservoir, and when all these works are completed there will be one of the finest circular motor trips possible anywhere. Our New Territories are rich in magnificent scenery and we might well be proud of the fact that we have brought this within accessible distance by the construction of good roads. So long as our P.W.D. will keep these roads safe, there will be little indeed for motorists to grumble at.

Jutland.

The latest exchanges to hand from London contain the much-debated Jutland despatches, which the Government published last month after several delays. To be more exact, the journals contain notices of the despatches, these, with accompanying maps, filling a Blue-book of over 600 pages. Obviously, the task of correlating the various documents so as to extract from them the essential features of a highly technical issue must be no light one. It is certainly to be regretted that the Government reversed its decision to publish the narrative of this celebrated naval engagement which, as

DAY BY DAY.

OCCASIONS DO NOT MAKE A MAN EITHER STRONG OR WEAK, BUT THEY SHOW WHAT HE IS.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

"The Pharies" are coming, on February 15 and 16. Keep your eyes and the dates open.

Lieut. J. L. Jones, of the 22nd Punjab, returned from leave at Home by the "Kwaikang."

A meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held in the City Hall last night to discuss a proposal to admit ladies to the Club as members or subscribers. The proposal was defeated by a very large majority.

The St. Andrew's Church Men's Association are giving a "sing-song" to the Services and Police in the Church Hall, Kowloon, at 9 o'clock to-night. Members and intending members are cordially invited.

A number of sheds occupied by quarrymen at Quarry Point were last night destroyed by fire. Originating in the largest of the sheds, the flames were spread to the adjoining structures by the high wind then prevailing. The Fire Brigade were not in time to prevent their total destruction, owing to the great distance they had to negotiate in order to reach the scene. The inmates, however, managed to rescue their personal possessions before the flames were well under way.

WATCHMEN QUARREL.

Sequel in Court.

The Indian watchmen controversy is greatly agitated today in consequence of a split between two parties over the lucrativeness of one particular job which forms the bone of contention. This post, which is attached to the first floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, is at present held by one Sunda Singh, who, however, held on to it until in spite of the efforts made by others to oust him from it. He had another reason, also, as he explained to the Magistrate this morning, and that was that as he had secured the job for himself without anyone's help, he was logically the only one who had any claim to retaining it. It appears also that there was another factor in this disturbing quarrel. It is alleged that Sunda Singh has lost caste, on account of the fact that he ate beef or pork or some other meat prohibited on the lax religious grounds. His enemies, based on this pet accusation, when they combined forces and made an attack on him this morning as he was coming out from duty. One man broke his stick—a massive one—over Sunda Singh's head and having thus been knocked out of his senses, he was the victim of a fresh outbreak of hostility on the part of others, who held him to the ground and pummelled him somewhat severely. Two of these assailants were arrested by a Chinese constable. They were fined \$5 each by the Magistrate, who also ordered that they, together with Sunda Singh, be bound over.

generally understood, Captain Harper of the Naval Staff, had been instructed to prepare for the guidance of the public. It is sufficiently clear, however, that our Fleet was victorious in the sense of compelling the enemy to retreat. So far so good. The position leaves a number of disquieting features. As helping to account for the escape of von Scheer's ships we learn that the vessels possessed speed decidedly in excess of their nominal rate of progression, and this evidently came as a surprise to our commanders. But before disappearing, which the enemy fleet did not attempt to do for two hours, the German gunners gave unmistakable evidence of high efficiency, and when dusk drew on they demonstrated how admirably their night signalling system was organised, in contrast to the indifferent arrangements of the British Fleet, as candidly admitted by Lord Jellicoe. These are a few of the points which the encounter indicated for the consideration of the Admiralty. They will come as a painful surprise to many. It is our main tradition in self-preservation that the Navy is the shield of the Empire. The lessons of Jutland, one opines, have engaged or are engaging adequate attention on the part of the Imperial Defence Committee.

THE RACES.

TRAINING NOTES & GALLOPS.

As was expected, Spoilt Child has not been entered for the forthcoming Meeting. A curious fact is that his trainer has not been able to detect the cause of the pony's lameness, though trouble may arise from many causes, such as rheumatism, sprains, etc. These are not easy to discover, and Mr. Soares has thought it best to lay the pony up. It is rumoured that Mighty King (winner of last year's Champions) will not be able to start, due to rheumatism in the back, but it is to be hoped that this fine pony will be able to face the starter. It is with much regret that we learn that Mr. Morson's derby "Mooka" has had to be shot, owing to inflammation of the

larynx. The Derby candidates are shaping out well and one can recommend a close perusal of the times being made by Invincible King, Coat of Arms, Dolphin, Harlequin, Dollar Bill, Dandy Child, and Forest Child. But one should not overlook Sir Paul's candidates which are being trained "in the dark." Of the Larsen class, St. Antony is still being admired. Last Saturday this pony covered the mile-and-a-half in 3.40. Although the last quarter was 34 sec., the last mile in 2.15 and the mile-and-a-quarter in 2.55 must be considered a good performance. Repulse Bay Chief continues to give no small satisfaction to his

owner, whilst Timour, Marble Tile and Mississimus Doleful are attracting the attention of the early birds.

Regarding the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Griffiths, Irish Stew, Field Child, Blackspot, Phenacolin, King Harry, Shooting Star, Meadow Mouse and Square Measure are much fancied by the "horse lawyers," though Mrs. John Johnstone's Irish Stew is attracting the most attention.

For the first time during the present training season rain fell this morning, though not sufficiently to interfere with the training. The grass track was closed, all the times given below being recorded on the sand. The times recorded are—

POSSY'S NAME	Distance	1/4 Mile	1/2 Mile	3/4 Mile	1 Mile	1 1/4 Miles	1 1/2 Miles	1 3/4 Miles	Last quarter
Tuesday Gallops.									
Marble Tile	1/4	37	1.11.3	1.44.1	---	---	---	---	32.3
Tweedledee and Cowichan	1/4	39	1.14	1.47.2	---	---	---	---	33.2
White Tile	1/4	41	1.18	1.53	2.26.1	---	---	---	32.4
Beldoney and The Shark	1/4	41.3	1.17	1.51	---	---	---	---	34
Timour	1/4	33.3	1.10	1.46.3	2.19.2	---	---	---	32.4
Grey Tile	1/4	37	1.14	1.49.1	2.20.4	---	---	---	31.3
Silver Streak	1/4	35	1.11.3	1.48.2	2.22	---	---	---	33.5
Blackspot and Tweedle-	1/4	38	1.11.3	1.46	2.19	---	---	---	33
Blackspot	1/4	38	1.16.1	1.51.1	2.23	---	---	---	31.4
Beggar King	1/4	38.2	1.15	1.50.4	---	---	---	---	35.4
Knight Errant and	1/4	38	1.13.2	1.50.3	2.26.3	3.01.2	---	---	34.4
Irish Stew and Benjamin	1/4	41	1.19.2	1.56.2	2.30	---	---	---	33.3
Barley Sugar and The	1/4	41	1.21	1.58.3	2.32	---	---	---	33.2
Carpenter	1/4	44	1.25	2.04	2.42	2.18	3.51.3	---	33.3
Neston	1/4	38	1.14	1.51	2.29	3.02.1	---	---	33.1
Valley Child	1/4	36	1.11	1.45	2.23.2	2.55.4	---	---	32.2
Iddy and Empty	1/4	35	1.10	1.47	2.21.2	---	---	---	34.2
Caufield	1/4	40	1.16	1.49	---	---	---	---	33
Notwithstanding and	1/4	35	1.12	1.48	2.20	---	---	---	32
Nevertheless	1/4	35.3	1.08.2	1.42	---	---	---	---	34.3
Tiddlewinks	1/4	33	1.07.2	1.42.2	2.15.3	---	---	---	33.1
This Morning's Gallops.									
Allied King	1/4	35	1.12	1.48	2.20	---	---	---	32
White Clover	1/4	35.3	1.08.2	1.42	---	---	---	---	34.3
Burning Daylight and	1/4	33	1.07.2	1.42.2	2.15.3	---	---	---	33.1
Coat-of-Arms	1/4	38.2	1.19.1	1.51	---	---	---	---	31.4
Soapy Sponges	1/4	35	1.10	1.44	2.16	---	---	---	32
Mountain King	1/4	38	1.14	1.49.3	2.22	---	---	---	32.2
Hartford and Spynie	1/4	35	1.10	1.42.1	---	---	---	---	32.1
Ammer	1/4	43.2	1.21.2	2.02.1	2.35.3	3.11	---	---	32.2
Harlequin	1/4	33	1.08	1.45	2.23	---	---	---	33
Leotar	1/4	43	1.22	1.59.1	2.35.3	3.10	---	---	34.2
White Foam	1/4	35	1.11.3	1.49	2.21.2	---	---	---	32.2
Launcester	1/4	33.2	1.09.4	1.44	2.15.4	---	---	---	31.4
Fighting King	1/4	35	1.10.2	1.43.2	2.17.3	---	---	---	34.1
Twinkle Toe	1/4	40	1.20.3	1.55.4	2.28.3	---	---	---	32.4
Spotted Sand	1/4	34.3	1.08	1.43	2.18.2	---	---	---	35.2
Mississimus Doleful and	1/4	39	1.16.1	1.49.3	2.22.2	---	---	---	32.4
Lighting	1/4	40	1.19	1.55	2.31	---	---	---	33
Bolshiev	1/4	31	1.05	1.39	2.12	---	---	---	33.2
West and Square Measure	1/4	35	1.12.2	1.46.2	2.20	---	---	---	33.3
Invincible King	1/4	37.2	1.13.2	1.47.2	2.20.2	---	---	---	33
Taipei Chief	1/4	38	1.14	1.49	---	---	---	---	35
Field Child	1/4	37	1.13	1.46	---	---	---	---	33
Danluzas	1/4	35.1	1.11.2	1.46.1	---	---	---	---	34.1
Shooting Star	1/4	36	1.13	1.47	2.19.3	---	---	---	32.3
Silvernake	1/4	34	1.10	1.45.2	2.18.2	---	---	---	33
Meadow Mouse	1/4	35.2	1.13	1.46	---	---	---	---	33
Jogelebury Crowdy and	1/4	33	1.08	1.45.2	2.21	---	---	---	34.3
Ankle Deep	1/4	37	1.12.2	1.46	2.24	---	---	---	33
Dollar Bill	1/4	35.2	1.13	1.46	---	---	---	---	33
Merry-and	1/4	33	1.08	1.45.2	2.21	---	---	---	34.3
Mountain Stream and	1/4	37	1.12.2	1.46	2.24	---	---	---	33
Mountain Mist	1/4	35.3	1.12.1	1.48	2.20.3	---	---	---	33.3
Stamess Cat	1/4	36	1.11	1.47.2	2.22.2	---	---	---	35
Muscovite King	1/4	35.2	1.09	1.43.2	2.15.2	---	---	---	32
The Renown	1/4	29	1.20	1.55.2	2.29	---	---	---	33.3
Grey Friar and White Friar	1/4	36	1.12	1.43	---	---	---	---	31
Javelin	1/4	35	1.11	1.46.3	2.20.2	---	---	---	33.4
Adventurer	1/4	33	1.07	1.40.1	2.13.1	---	---	---	33
Forest Child	1/4	24.3	1.08	1.42.2	2.16.2	2.52	---	---	35.3
Repulse Bay Chief	1/4	33	1.14.2	1.52	2.25.3	---	---	---	34.3
Evergreen	1/4	38.2	1.16	1.54	2.28.3	---	---	---	34.3
Jock	1/4	32.3	1.11	1.42	---	---	---	---	31
Exchequer Bill	1/4	36.3	1.13.2	1.45.1	---	---	---	---	32.4
Manor King	1/4	33	1.30	2.16.2	2.53	---	---	---	35.3
Red Bird	1/4	40	1.19	1.55.2	2.31	---	---	---	35.3
Only Hope	1/4	41	1.20	1.53.2	---	---	---	---	33.2
By Jingo & Ardavan	1/4	37	1.14	1.43.3	2.20.4	---	---	---	32.1
Pawnshop	1/4	37	1.15.2	1.51	2.25	---	---	---	35
Raggedy Ann	1/4	42.1	1.20.2	2.00	2.57	3.10	---	---	33
Dolphin	1/4	35	1.21.1	1.45.3	2.19.3	---	---	---	33
Paper Money	1/4	38	1.15	1.52.2	2.26.3	---	---	---	34.1
South and East	1/4	38	1.16	1.54.2	2.25.2	---	---	---	34.4
Jamboree King	1/4	37	1.13	1.49	2.25.2	---	---	---	35.2
Jazz King	1/4	35.3	1.10	1.45.2	2.23.3	---	---	---	38.1
Don Pedro & Don Juan	1/4	38.2	1.18	1.54.2	2.26.3	---	---	---	32.1
Pharran	1/4	34	1.08	1.40.2	---	---	---	---	32.2
Coal King	1/4	45	1.22	1.58	2.32.2	3.07.2	---	---	35
Phenacolin and King	1/4	37	1.21	1.47.2	2.22.2	---	---	---	35
Harry	1/4	37	1.21	1.47.2	2.22.2	---	---	---	35
St. Antony	1/4	37	1.21	1.47.2	2.22.2	---	---	---	35

TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

If proof were needed that the English language is still in the making, one might cite the instances of two new words which have recently come under observation. The one escaped from a gardener who was looking with a critical eye at the Brussels sprouts. "They'd grown so big, I was afraid they weren't going to brussel," he re-

marked. However, they were brusselling very nicely, and the cauliflowerers were colling equally well. The second verbal invention was used by a small child who suggested, "I'd better put my hat on now, bet'n't it!" a useful simplification of "had I better put on my hat now, bet'n't it?"

Mr. Bernard Shaw, a German theatrical paper tells us, is, with paper referred to, "it is to be the exception of Strindberg, the most popular foreign dramatic author in Germany. The "Strindberg tad," now years old, still commercially sound."

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MOTOR NOTES.

More Useful Hints.

Proper use of the fan belt is almost a certain indication of a short circuit. A hot wire causes the rubber insulation to swell. It can be detected by feeling all the wires. In this way the location of the short circuit can easily be detected.

The smell of rubber burning is almost a certain indication of a short circuit. A hot wire causes the rubber insulation to swell. It can be detected by feeling all the wires. In this way the location of the short circuit can easily be detected.

Oil in the crankcase should be kept as pure as possible at all times during winter. If water accumulates there, it will freeze and wreck the pump and pump. Some of the oil, therefore, should be drained off frequently.

A crack in the water jacket or other cast iron part can be repaired easily with the aid of a copper sulphate solution. Clean the edges of the crack with sandpaper or file. Paint the iron with the copper sulphate solution until a thin layer of copper is on it. On such a surface soft solder will take easily.

Kerosene or gasoline should never be used to clean a top. Mohair tops are cleaned best by dusting off and brushing briskly with a stiff brush. Pantosole tops are best cleaned with a soft brush dipped in water in which is a little ammonia, after which the top should be rubbed dry.

Motorists should form the habit of keeping their feet off the clutch and brake pedals as much as possible. Resting the feet on the pedals wears out the clutch collar, making it noisy, and may cause the brake to drag, wearing it out also. It is best to keep the feet near the pedals ready for instant use.

The recent drop in prices of automobiles in America brings with it a drop in the revenues to the Government from this source. For instance, the cut made by one popular Detroit concern, it is estimated, will cause a loss in taxes to the government of approximately \$7,800,000 a year.

There must be mariners in the Highway Commission of Wyoming, for they have adopted an instrument of the sea on their roads. It's the lighthouse. Dan-

AVIATION NOTES.

("By Meteorite".)

In May of this year, the first aeroplane mail service for China comes into operation, and a great deal of interest is caused in speculation as to the probable success of the scheme. It will be useless to attempt an opinion at this period, but if similar undertakings in other countries are taken as a criterion, the hopes of its promoters will at least to some extent be justified by the large volume of traffic existing between the two principal points of the projected route—Peking and Shanghai. Large Handley Page machines are to be used for the service and I am authoritatively informed that should the first six months' of its existence be optimistic of future results, the mail service, which provides the reason for its inauguration, will be extended in other directions to the carriage of express and passengers. In order that the distance between these two points may be done with every comfort for the prospective passenger, intermediate stops will be provided at Tsinan, Suchow and Nankin.

In connection with the question raised in this column of the need of foreign companies exercising a control over the use of aeroplanes sold by them to the Chinese Government, the following from the *Illustrated London News* will be found of interest. "The contracts under which these machines were ordered provided a scheme for the training of aviators, upon the condition that the machines and aircraft should not be used for military purposes. This condition was disregarded to some extent in the recent fighting, when some of the machines were used but not to any great extent. The British Government protested against this, partly to safeguard the British aviators, and also with regard to the violation of the written contract. Later General Chang Tso-lin gave orders that all the aircraft material at Peking was to be transferred to Mukden, and troops were quartered at the airfield barracks to enforce this. Some 30 aeroplanes are now being transported together with the plane from the sheds, including the electric lighting plant."

The decision arrived at by Mr. Lim On to contribute 50 per cent. of his net receipts in the forthcoming flying exhibitions at Happy Valley has been arrived at in a discussion presided over by the Hon. Mr. Tan Chu-pak. As a result, there are not a few Chinese residents in the Colony who are giving their support to the exhibition which is promised to be of a remarkable character. It is decided that in view of the Chinese New Year, the exhibition should be held on the Saturday following and not on the New Year Day as has been previously mentioned.

The Handley Page returns for the two months ending Nov. 27th, 1920, indicated that the number of passengers carried over the London Paris route was 4,133, and the weight of freight, 212, 617 lbs.

INTERPORT GOLF.

Next Week's Matches.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, informs us that the Shanghai and Hongkong teams in the coming interport golf match will be constituted as follows, the names being given in alphabetical order:—
Shanghai—J. Dewar, J. B. Ferrier, W. J. Hawkins, Col. Marr Johnson, and the Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Hongkong—Major Bagnall, T. W. Hill, R. M. Smith, A. B. Stewart and R. D. L. Weddhouse.

The match will be played on Tuesday, the 8th inst., over the old course at Fanling, between teams of five, the best three scores of each side to count, over 35 holes medal play. They play for the Challenge Cup.

Three of the Shanghai players were expected to-day by the Chenan and the other two by the Suwa Maru which is expected on Thursday.

NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

Portrait Unveiled at Queen's College.

BIG DONATION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

At the conclusion of his speech this morning in connection with the prize-giving function at Queen's College, His Excellency the Governor said that there remained for him one pleasurable duty to perform, and that was to unveil the portrait of Sir Robert Ho Tung, who was one of the old boys of Queen's College. The inscription on his left indicated to him that Sir Robert was a student of the College from 1873 to 1888. The interest which he had given to the school had been amply demonstrated in many directions, one of which was his donation of an important scholarship. In addition to this, Sir Robert had greatly benefited the University by his large donations, which in the past had amounted to \$155,000. It gave His Excellency great pleasure to-day to make the announcement that Sir Robert had decided to present a further donation of \$100,000 to the University thus bringing his donation to that institution to an aggregate of well over a quarter of a million dollars. Sir Robert yesterday paid him the compliment of calling on him and asking his views in regard to the best use which could be made of this sum for the benefit of the University. After consultation, Sir Robert then decided to devote the sum towards the provision of workshops for the Engineering Faculty. This had been wanted for some time and Sir Robert's donation would put it on a sound basis. On behalf of the University and of the Government, His Excellency tendered their thanks to Sir Robert. (Applause).

The portrait was then unveiled by His Excellency. Sir Robert replied as follows:—Your Excellency Ladies and Gentlemen.—I thank your Excellency very heartily for the kind remarks you have made concerning me. I deem it a very high honour that my portrait finds a place in my old school among men so distinguished as

THE L.R.C.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Ladies' Recreation Club was held at noon to-day, under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Nisbet. The Chairman read the minutes of the last meeting and mentioned that the credit balance last year stood at \$304.61 against the balance of \$295.78 of the previous year. The Club was in a little better position than the previous year. Mrs. Matland seconded the adoption of the report and accounts for the year, which were approved unanimously by the meeting. The following Committee were elected for the present year:—Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Everton. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Nisbet for presiding.

the late Dr. Frederick Stewart Dr. Bateson Wright and others whose life reminds us that we, too, can make our lives sublime, and, dying, leave behind us footprints in the sands of time. Queen's College has long ago earned for itself the fame of a household name throughout the length and breadth of China. It has played a great part as a nursery for supplying this great Republic with men of character and learning in all the walks of life. From it has radiated scholars to many of the Universities of the Old and New Worlds, until to-day men graduated in the liberal professions are occupying high positions in the land who owe their early education to this institution of the British Government. With reference to what Your Excellency was good enough to say as to my recent donation to the Hongkong University, I deem it an honour that it has been my privilege to have been able to assist an institution so closely identified with the Government of Hongkong. It is a source of no little gratification to me that I have been able to do a little towards helping the education of the rising generation. (Applause).

NOTICE.

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A League of Nations in WINTER MILLINERY

[illegible]

Modes of the Moment.

The new line of cars introduced their lines to almost every country of the world and the only type that has not seem to be representative of the modern, high-toned automobile of the Teutonic household.

NOT EVEN FOR THE POLICE.

[illegible]

FIRE ON RUSSIAN TROOPS

Another model that must take its place in the League is the Russian fur coat with its Russian scarf. Gray or cream-colored, well designed pattern is applied to black satin and the trimming is smart ermine. This is one the smart gray and black combinations that Paris especially favors this season. The Russian fur coat and scarf are worn with a black velvet frock and if your possession is such she will add no touch of color.

SNOWY OSTRICH IMIT. TR.

The hat with white ostrich tumbling backward may be suggestive of the Dutch housewife's immaculate cap—but it is a hat decidedly feminine. Only a French milliner can have originated the effect and have reproduced the starched stiff lines of the Dutch headpiece so softly and becomingly—ostrich. The hat itself is sun dipping down at either side of the ears and having a curl back brim in front. This little hat, made of pink fail silk is almost eclipsed by the luxuriant growth of ostrich the sprouts behind the tiny brim falls back thickly over the crown the white feathers tumbling out at either side almost to the shoulder. At the edge of the brim is a jeweled band trimmed with pink cabochons held together by strings of cut beads. A rear view of the hat shows only white ostrich tumbling over a bow of pink velvet ribbon set across the back where the hat snugles close to the hair.

CCO HATS IN SUMPTUOUS

COLOURS.

Two widely contrasting types are presented in the tall, draped velvet hat and the snugly downy affair which represents the Spanish and Italian members of the League in the millinery realm. Both of these models are street hats, as the pink and white



The Broad Low
English Type of Hat



The Spotless Dutch Cap is
Suggested by this Arrangement
of White
Ostrich



Russian Type
Turban and Matching
Scarf of Gray
Chinchilla
and Black
Satin



This Coq Turban
Like the Peasant
Headress of Italy



The Dashing Line of this Hat is
Naturally French



Black
Velvet is
Dressed
High to
Imitate the Spanish Mantilla

HATS.

How to Wear Them.

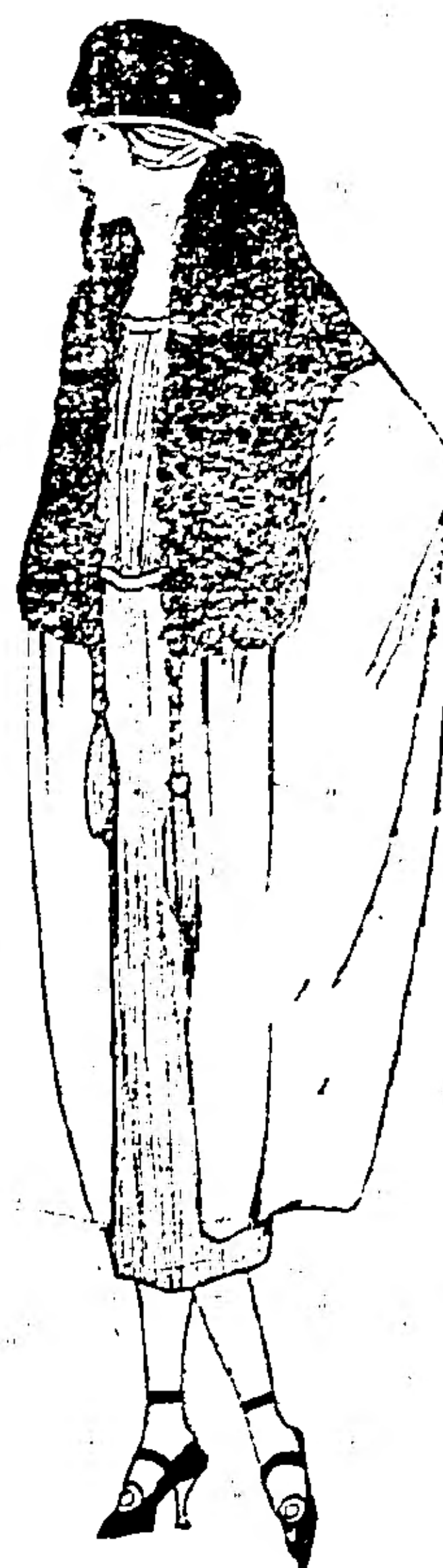
To put on your hat, you begin at the back. You gather the ribbon into the crown, and slowly bring down the trim in front, taking care to pull the hair in front of the ears, with not a hair out of place. Above all things, avoid an upward tilt to the trim in front. And remember that is not decent at the moment to show more than one eye, and one-eighth of an inch of forehead. Because there is method in this madness, but symbolism needs puzzling out for oneself. There is no text-book to it so far; at least not in millinery.

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**New Method of Colour
Printing.**

Although embroidery trimmings of gowns were to have met with great opposition among the couturiers at the beginning of the season, they seem more popular than ever. Probably this is because there are practically no other ways of trimming a perfectly plain gown. So embroidery holds its own. But now, as it is so expensive, it has a rival. This is the gown that is printed with designs in gold or silver or any other metal, mixed with all colours. It is a method that dates from old Egyptian days, and has been resuscitated by some painters, who found that, since the war, their pictures did not sell so well, and so have turned their talents to decorative art. The Salon d'Automne has shown numerous exhibits of this style of work. It is also used for decorating curtains and cushions with excellent effect.

A SMART
WRAP.



Illustrated is a model of dark, rich-toned blue with a shapely collar of Hudson seal, two blue silk tassels weighing its corners, and it is lined with old gold satin charmeuse. It is so cut that it may be worn as a straight coat or a wrap, and is suitable for either evening or day wear.

LACE CAPE. FEATURE
OF GOWN.



The gown pictured above is of velvet brocade that has an odd, very fetching lace cape-bodice. The lace was obviously chosen to match as nearly as possible the pattern of the brocade. The cape is made with a yoke of the lace applied to a foundation of silk. For the rest of the cape, the lace is unlined and falls straight down from the shoulders in a coat effect.

BRACELETS.

At dance, teas I have seen fascinating little bracelets for the upper arm, writes J. V. W. from Paris to the *London Evening News*, made of black velvet ribbon. The ribbon is passed round the arm and tied in a loose bow, in the middle of which an antique, quite small brooch is placed. Upper arm bracelets are more fashionable than ever, and they are practical as well as ornamental, for when short sleeves are worn in the afternoon something is needed to break the bareness of the arms. Long gloves are dreadfully expensive and it is not everyone who cares to wear lace mittens. Hence the present vogue for bracelets—all sorts and conditions.

ORIENTAL COLOURS.

For inspiration says a Paris paper, exotribic houses are turning to South-Eastern Europe, Egypt, India, Africa, and China. An excessively ornate, colourful Oriental spirit pervades many of our frocks, and intrudes itself even into the severity of the tailor-made in some form or other, but finds its best expression in the matter of evening wraps, rest gowns, and so on.

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Empress of Japan	May 17	June 7
Empress of Asia	May 26	June 13
Monteagle	June 14	July 3
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Dauclion, B. & S.	Feb. 2
Delta, P. & O.	Feb. 2
Toucan, B. & S.	Feb. 2
Cadaretta, R. D. Co.	Feb. 2
Ixion, B. & S.	Feb. 2
Lisbon, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 10
W. Hixton, L. A. Co.	Feb. 10
Kaga, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 11
Lycan, B. & S.	Feb. 11
Suwa, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 11
Pilsa, D. & Co.	Feb. 12
Takada, P. & O.	Feb. 12
K. Tamplar, B. & S.	Feb. 13
Tsashima, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 13
Dunera, P. & O.	Feb. 13
Aki, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 13
Lancaster, S. & D.	Feb. 15
Changsha, B. & S.	Feb. 15
Toucan, B. & S.	Feb. 17
Victoria, C. A. Co.	Feb. 17
Aki, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 19
Grace, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 19
Yokohama, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 20
Ameland, J. C. J. L.	Feb. 21
Tjisodari, B. & S.	Feb. 21
Mentor, B. & S.	Feb. 22
Gaba, C. A. Co.	Feb. 22
Persia, M. T. K. K.	Feb. 23
China, C. M. Co.	Feb. 23
West Ivan, F. W. Co.	Feb. 23
Eldridge, A. L.	Feb. 26
Lahore, P. & O.	Feb. 27
Toyohashi, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 27
Tarba, N. Y. K.	Mar. 1
Teiresias, B. & S.	Mar. 1
Kangawa, M. N. Y. K.	Mar. 1
Titan, B. & S.	Mar. 1
Euryppus, B. & S.	Mar. 1
Kashgar, P. & O.	Mar. 4
Hungaria, D. & Co.	Mar. 6
Kentucky, B. L.	Mar. 6
Pawlet, A. L.	Mar. 7
Korea, M. T. K. K.	Mar. 7
Pawlet, A. L.	Mar. 7
Helenus, B. & S.	Mar. 8
Dilwar, P. & O.	Mar. 8
Fushimi, M. N. Y. K.	Mar. 9
Toyama, M. N. Y. K.	Mar. 11
Anyo, M. T. K. K.	Mar. 12
W. Montana, A. L.	Mar. 12
Siberia, M. T. K. K.	Mar. 21
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Tango, N. Y. K.	Mar. 22
Nanking, C. M. Co.	Mar. 23
Tenyo, M. N. Y. K.	Apr. 3
Hayo, M. T. K. K.	Apr. 3

Japan, Coast Ports, Etc.

Loksang, J. M. Co.	Feb. 2
Loongsang, J. M. Co.	Feb. 2
Kwongsang, J. M. Co.	Feb. 2
Sauki, M. N. Y. K.	Feb. 3
Lahore, P. & O.	Feb. 3
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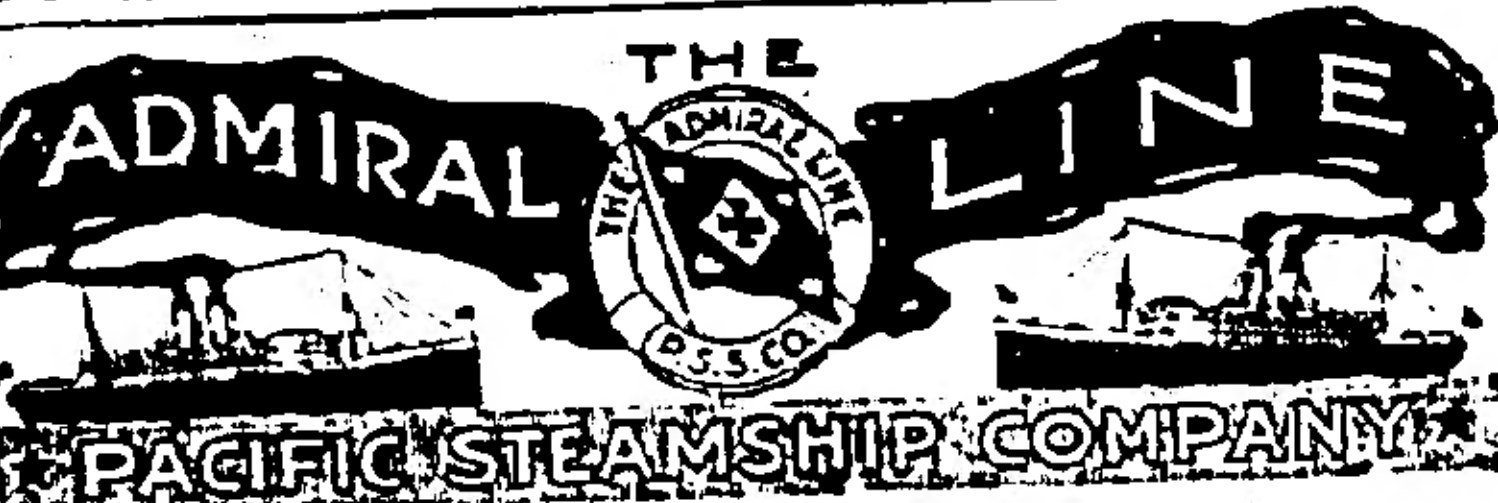
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